

WASHINGTON. "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1854. THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

It is evident that the selection of a candidate for Governor of New York, by the late Whig Convention, was influenced, as much by the temperance question as by national politics. The passage of resolutions on the latter point, looking to no practical results, is proof of this, because the Convention has not taken one of the prominent politicians of the State. Looking to "antecedents," according to the phrase of the day, it will be seen that the Hon. MYRON H. CLARK, the candidate for the office of Governor, was a champion in the State Senate of the temperance bill which Gov. SEYMOUR vetoed; and the friends of that measure seem determined to have a test of that question if the present Governor should risk a re-election. At all events, the political elements are in such confusion in the Empire State that the weight thrown into the scale by the temperance men will be very apt to control the result. The election of Mr. BRONSON, though a friend of the Nebraska bill, will be viewed as any thing but a triumph of the Administration party.

The annexed extracts from New York papers indicate the nature of the leading influence in the selection of the Whig candidate for Governor.

EXTRACTS FROM NEWSPAPERS. The Whig party have, at the dictation of the Maine Law, abandoned all their great leaders and adopted as their candidate for Governor an incompetent and ineffectual man, already chosen for them by the temperance politicians, and who stood ready, if rejected by the Whig Convention, to run against the Whig ticket as the temperance candidate.—*Albany Atlas*.

Mr. CLARK "stood ready" to do no such thing. He is, first of all, a Whig; but in the discharge of his legislative duties he became an advocate of the Maine Law. That question is now an issue before the people. Gov. SEYMOUR and Senator CLARK, from their official relations to the question, represent antagonist interests. The people will therefore decide whether they are in favor of or against a Maine Law.—*Albany Journal*.

Mr. MYRON H. CLARK, the candidate for Governor, has more than once been elected to the State Senate under circumstances strongly calculated to show that the political strength and popularity of any man. He resides at Canandaigua, and is a gentleman of unimpeachable character; "has principle, virtue, and a devotion to the right," and is in every respect worthy of the popular confidence. He is a good Whig, and in the Senate was a strenuous supporter of the Maine Law, which ought to secure for him the entire vote of the temperance men.—*[New York Commercial Advertiser]*.

The action of the Whig State Convention in giving candidate to the party for State officers at the fall elections was eminently wise and patriotic. Among all the good names presented to that body, none better could have been selected than those of MYRON H. CLARK for Governor, HENRY J. RAYMOND for Lieutenant Governor, &c. Mr. MYRON H. CLARK is a man to lean against. He is reliable through and through. To strong religious feelings he adds a firmness that no seductions can bend and no violence shake. His career as well as his character make him popular; his steadiness and integrity invite the confidence of the more conservative and suspicious. He was a cabinet-maker in the county of Ontario; became deputy sheriff, and subsequently sheriff of that county; then was a hardware merchant; and finally took an appointment on the census commission. From this place a vindictive political interest expelled him. That sent him to the State Senate. There he was the leader of the temperance movement, and won the public respect and confidence, which have just demanded his nomination to the honorable office of Governor of the State of New York. He will dignify the office and be faithful to the people.—*[Buffalo Daily Democracy]*.

There is no element of the American character that seems to stand out in bolder relief than the disposition to succor the unfortunate. It matters not how violent the excitement of party strife or what sectional diversity of opinion may exist, the moment it becomes known that a sister city is stricken down by pestilence or by fire a struggle ensues as to who shall come earliest to the rescue. This is, indeed, a noble trait in the character of our people, and shows that, however much we may be reproached for lust of acquisition, there is still a redeeming spirit of fraternal kindness which soars above the selfish selfishness usually incident to frail humanity. For evidence of the truth of these remarks it is only necessary to witness, in many of our towns and cities, both North and South, the timely and generous efforts to relieve the suffering sick of Savannah, visited, as that hitherto prosperous and fortunate city has been, by a malady as deadly as of late years it is unusual.

ACCOUNTING FOR DEFEAT. It is a rather useless custom, but a defeated party often seeks some consolation after a complete overthrow, and the sorrowful heart finds relief in a free outpouring of its griefs. In this mood do we find the Democratic party and press of Maine. We quote a few paragraphs from the Eastern (Bath) Times:

"If Nebraska had any thing to do with it, we lost more by shirking responsibility and temporizing with the hue and cry raised against the bill than by the people's opposition to it. Some of our papers opposed the bill in the most violent manner, and then turned round and took a course which their previous arguments condemned. Thus they were obliged to fight against themselves in fighting against the enemy. The people will stand almost any thing better than such double-dealing."

"We have lost all the Congressional districts, it is said, because the people were opposed to Nebraska. All 'in your eye.' We made a mistake in some of the districts in putting our candidates on the stump against Nebraska and stealing Whig anti-Nebraska thunder for Congressional Convention resolutions. It would have been far better to have gone the whole figure and proclaimed the old Democratic doctrine of popular sovereignty."

The State of Connecticut is out of debt and has money lent out at interest. The school fund is valued at \$2,076,000, and other productive property of the State is estimated at \$400,000, the greater part of which is invested in bank stocks.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Springfield, (Illinois), under date of 17th instant, says:

"The political affairs of Illinois are in a state of great commotion. There is but one Congressional district in the State enjoying the quiet despotism of Loofcouism. In all the others Democracy is divided. A great portion will not take Nebraskaism as a test of Democracy. Mr. DOUGLASS is roving about the State to force the party to do this thing. The friends of freedom have a fair prospect of carrying all but two of the Congressional districts. They will try."

Wm. C. WORTHINGTON, Esq., a prominent lawyer and former member of the Legislature of Virginia, died at Charlottesville, in Jefferson county, on Friday last.

THE CATTLE SHOW.—The Maryland State Society's Annual Cattle Show will take place at the grounds near Baltimore on Tuesday, the 3d of October, and last four days. It is stated that a larger number of stalls and pens have been engaged than on any former occasion at the same period, and that the various transportation companies are making arrangements to issue round trip tickets to and from the Cattle Show, and to carry stock and machinery free.

A Telegraphic despatch dated yesterday at Quebec says: "Secretary MAKEY has replied by Telegram to the Canadian Government that the Reciprocity Treaty cannot take effect as regards Canada until further legislation takes place in England and all the Colonies interested." This communication from the Secretary of State was no doubt elicited by the information received from Quebec, a day or two ago, that the Governor-General of Canada was authorized to carry the Treaty into effect, so far as that Province is concerned, as soon as the President of the United States was ready to do so. But the Treaty cannot be thus carried into partial operation. Its fifth article stipulates that, in addition to the legislation required of Congress and the British Parliament, each of the British-American Colonies whose interests are affected by the Treaty (except Newfoundland) shall first enact laws to carry it into effect.

It may be proper to add that the accounts received from the British Provinces represent the feeling there to be generally favorable to the Treaty. No Provincial Legislature has yet met, except that of Canada, and that has accepted it. This example, it is confidently asserted, will be followed by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island, which was to have assembled yesterday, and in the mean time the Governor of that Province has given orders not to molest American fishermen, without regard to the limits formerly assigned to them. This Province has already a law on its statute-book admitting the American products named in the Treaty whenever the United States shall reciprocate, and the people appear to be anxious that this arrangement shall be carried into effect without delay.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

To the many other inducements to a residence in Washington, it is a cause of grateful acknowledgment for its inhabitants that here may be added the great recommendation of general healthfulness. The superiority of our city in this respect has been signally marked during the present year of wide-spread sickness and mortality in other communities. How deep and fervent should be the gratitude of our people for their exemption from the epidemics which in all directions have spread terror and swept off hundreds and thousands of the gifted as well as the humble! Our bills of mortality, throughout the driest and hottest season ever known here, show most favorable results, and prove that our lot has indeed been cast in a favored region. Real estate maintains a sound value, there being but little of speculation in the sales now going on, and this value is founded on the demand for comfortable residences for people of wealth and leisure. The Congressional Library, the Smithsonian Institution, the Patent Office, and the Exploring Expedition's great collection, afford elegant mental recreation at all seasons; and in the winter we have the Supreme Court and the two Houses of Congress, and the presence of the most distinguished men of our own country and the representatives of foreign nations, to afford variety as well as instruction to those who desire something more exciting than books. WASHINGTON cannot fail to become a great city, independently of all commercial and business considerations.

APPRECIATING A JOKE.

The Union newspaper is particularly apt in its appreciation of a joke. It has discovered a genuine one in the columns of a Vermont Democratic journal, from which it makes an extract, founded upon the innocent assumption of the National Intelligencer that an opposition Legislature might have the good sense to re-elect to the Senate of the United States an able and sterling National Whig in the person of the Hon. SAMUEL S. PHELPS. The idea probably is quite as amusing as that of expecting the re-election of Gov. SEYMOUR in New York by the party that approves and condones Nebraska in the same paragraph. The Democratic phalanx, amongst whom the Union, by a sort of magic power, diffuses its exuberant gladness, have scarce had time to recover from their fun over the scalping scene from Dr. FRANKLIN's old newspaper before they are again called upon to "split their heads" at this latest pleasantry of that proverbially facetious print. Whether dealing in gayer or graver, it is equally successful, and unquestionably without a rival, since the days of York, in the power to "set the table in a roar."

THE NEW LIQUOR BILL.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen on Monday last that a bill regulating the sale of liquor has been passed by that body, and is now before the Common Council. This bill, it will be seen, proposes to restrain the lovers of stimulating beverages from taking "small potations." Upon some of them, we fear, it will produce the same effect as did the doctor's prescription upon the worthy Dutchman whose case is stated in the following paragraph:

TEMPERANCE.—An old Dutchman, who had recently joined the temperance society, was taken sick and sent for a doctor to prescribe for him, who ordered him to take an ounce of brandy per day. The old chap overhauled his arithmetic and found in the tables of apothecaries' weight that eight drachms make an ounce. "Mine Cot," says the Dutchman, "that is the temperance society for me; I did not take but six drams before, now I get eight!" The consequence was that his complaint went off and took him with it.

We transfer to our columns a notice which recently appeared in one of the New York papers of a forthcoming volume which promises to be the gift-book of the season. From private sources we learn that this splendid volume will consist of some fifty original contributions by the first writers of the country, and that each article will be accompanied by a finely-executed steel portrait of the author. The object for which the book is published is a commendable one, and we trust that its success will be commensurate with its merits. As the edition of the work will be limited by the subscription list, we advise the friends of Mr. CLARK in this city, and we know that they are numerous, to forward their names to SAMUEL HURSTON, in Appleton's Building, Broadway, New York, by whom it will be published.

A HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL.—Several of the friends of LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK, the popular editor of the oldest of our monthly magazines, projected a literary scheme for his benefit nearly a year ago which is approaching completion. They intend to issue, in an elegant octavo volume, to be called the *Knickerbocker Gallery*, a collection of papers contributed by the most eminent American writers and illustrated by beautiful steel portraits of the authors. The plan has the approbation of Irving, Bryant, Hall, Longfellow, and other men of distinction, and will be executed with taste and ability. The entire profits of the work are to be invested for Mr. Clark's benefit; and it is hoped and believed that in this way the public, which has been so long and largely indebted to him for the large share of its intellectual entertainment, may provide for him in return, and by way of acknowledgment, a neat and comfortable country home. We feel confident that thousands in the community will deem it a pleasure to subscribe for the work which is issued under such auspices and for such an object. It certainly has our best wishes for its full success.

A GOOD THROUGHT.—Contribution boxes for the Washington National Monument are to be put up at the several Agricultural Fairs soon to be held.

The Agricultural Fair at Petersburg, Virginia, is to be commenced on the 24th of October and continue four days. Premiums to the amount of \$5,000 are to be given. The Seaboard Agricultural Fair at Norfolk is unfortunately advertised for the same day.

The Pastoral Letter of Archbishop KENNEDY, of the Baltimore Diocese, (which includes Washington), has been read in the Catholic Churches of this city. It is a document to be commended for its just and liberal sentiments. We extract that portion of it which enjoins upon the members of the Church the avoidance of every thing calculated to lead to disorder or civil strife:

"We take this occasion, brethren, to recommend to your most earnest prayers the peace, prosperity, and happiness of these United States and of all our fellow-citizens. It is not our province, as Pastors of the Church, to meddle with political interests; but it is our duty to exhort you to confidence in the Constitution, and to obedience to the laws, respectful to all the civil authorities, and to prove yourselves by your conduct peaceful and orderly citizens. Be not concerned at the suspicious cast on your loyalty and patriotism and the efforts made to proscriber you and check the progress of our holy religion. Be it that you can be so zealous of good! But if you also suffer any thing for justice, cause, blessed are ye. And be not afraid of their fear, and be not troubled. But sanctify the Lord Christ in your hearts." Pursue, then, the peaceful paths of industry, regardless of political partisanship; shut the eyes of your mind against the passions of the moment; practice your religion; teach it to your children; take every opportunity to perform kind offices towards your fellow-citizens, whatever wrongs you may endure; and pray that God may lead all to the knowledge of the truth. This course of conduct is your best defense, your only security, whilst it vindicates most effectually the honor of the Church. Keep far away from scenes of danger, from tumult and bloody strife. In the retirement of your chambers and at the foot of the altar pour out your hearts in prayer that God may turn away his anger, and in the day of his just visitation may remember mercy. Implore His relief, relieve your country from pestilence, which the law strikes from the midst of the disorders of the elements, which spread terror and destruction; but, above all, from the maddening influence of the demon of civil discord. Ask him to continue and perpetuate those free institutions which have hitherto united in social brotherhood and concord the various nations and nations and creeds that from the Atlantic to the Pacific bask in the sunshine of liberty. Pray that to all may be imparted the still greater blessings of faith and love, that we may with one heart and mouth glorify God and fulfill his law, in order to our salvation."

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

This is the season for Agricultural displays of the products and the implements of husbandry by which the earth is made to yield its teeming favors. The present year seems to have produced a greater number than usual, and we hear of them from North and South, East and West.

The Boston Journal has some interesting remarks upon this subject, from which we learn that the State Government of Massachusetts has for some time past been paying large bounties, in the shape of premiums, from the treasury. Last year, through the agency of various societies, the amount was no less than \$8,782. Their chief object, the Journal says, is not to encourage the temporary enjoyment which they produce among those who witness or participate in their proceedings, but rather in the information which they diffuse and in the spirit of enterprise and healthy emulation which they inculcate among the cultivators of the soil. They also conduce to the improvement of the stock, and to the adoption of improved systems of cultivation. They bring to the attention of the farmer new implements of agriculture and labor-saving machines for the house and dairy; and, inasmuch as the product of the farm is increased in quantity and quality, the labor of raising it is lessened by the new systems and implements employed. The farmer's wife and daughters, too, although they may have no strong cattle, beautiful horses, or fat pigs to exhibit, nevertheless, in a laudable spirit of pride, love to spread abroad the fruits of the husbandman's toil, the proofs of their progress in the dairy and oven, and of their skill and industry with the needle.

We learn from the same paper that the oldest agricultural society in New England is the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. This was established in 1792. Sixteen other societies have been since formed.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A private letter from the United States vessel-of-war *St. Mary*, which has lately been stationed on the coast of the Sandwich Islands, has been received, and it is interestingly ordered to the Sandwich Islands. The son (we quote) the King of the Islands has made proposals of annexation to the United States, and a large French fleet is already there to take possession of them on the first opportunity. You doubtless know how anxious the French and English are to obtain possession of these islands.

We would remark in connection with this that there is no doubt of the gravity of the present position of these islands. A proposition for annexation is unquestionably pending; it is yet to be determined whether it can be accomplished to the satisfaction of the United States, and if so, whether England or France will not in some form undertake to prevent it.—*New York Courier*.

ANTHRAHITE COAL TRADE.

There was an immense coal tonnage from the Pennsylvania anthracite region last week. The Philadelphia Ledger says: "The shipments on the Lehigh Navigation for the week ending on Saturday of last week reached 39,329 tons, and on Sunday 824,768 tons. This is an increase of 183,406 on the tonnage of the same time last year. The Reading railroad brought down for the week ending on Thursday 54,175 tons, and for the year 1,668,400, being an increase on the tonnage of the same time last year of 872,323 tons. There were shipped by the Schuylkill canal 27,095 tons for the week, and for the season 675,702 tons, being an increase of 100,000 tons to the same time of 70,838. The shipment for the week by the three lines reach 121,199 tons, which is a very heavy week's tonnage. For the season by the three lines the shipments are 2,968,870 tons, being an aggregate excess of last year's business of 376,068 tons."

There was a meeting of citizens, mostly laborers, on Thursday evening in Boston to take measures to procure coal at cost from Philadelphia. Upwards of one hundred tons were subscribed for by those present. A vessel will be dispatched to Philadelphia to obtain the quantity required. A memorial to Congress is also in circulation in Boston, praying that body to reduce all duties on coal. The memorial is to be sent to every city and town in the United States.

The Washington Sentinel pertinently reminds the Union and those who now complain that the Administration meeting was interrupted by the Know-Nothings that the meeting of Wednesday night was not the first meeting in this city which has been similarly treated. The Sentinel says:

A meeting was held early last winter at Copp's Saloon. It was a meeting of those who call themselves National Democrats—of those who sympathized with the New York Harbors. They met to adopt resolutions expressive of their views and feelings. That meeting was interrupted. Violent disturbances were created by the opponents of it. These opponents were reminded that they were not invited to participate in the proceedings of the meeting, and it was politely hinted that they had better retire from the meeting. They refused to do so. The meeting was broken up, and they had the credit of breaking up.

This was last winter at Copp's Saloon, and this was the first occasion on which a meeting was violently broken up in Washington. The example then set has been followed, and those who set it are estopped from all complaint. We have heard that some of those who complain most grievously of the disturbances of Wednesday evening were the most active in causing the disturbances at Copp's Saloon.

Now, we consider all such interruptions disgraceful outrages, that merit the severest condemnation, whether they occur at Chicago, Carlsbad, or at Copp's Saloon. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

Dr. NORR, an eminent clergyman, lately appeared in the pulpit at Albany and preached a vigorous and eloquent sermon. The Register says:

"Although his limbs are tremulous and his body enfeebled by the emaciating weight of more than four-score years, his voice is still strong, his enunciation clear and distinct, and his mind as vigorous as in the prime of his manhood. Few of his delighted auditors ever listened to more lucid or impressive sermons. Every sentence was as compact as granite and as luminous as the sun. And his appeals, as an 'ambassador of Christ,' uttered with the touching pathos of age, fell with subduing power upon the hearts of his hearers."

The present debt of the city of New York is over ten millions of dollars. The expenses of the city government last year amounted to nearly four millions.

DELAWARE.—The Democratic State Convention of Delaware have nominated WILLIAM BURTON, of Kent county, for the office of Governor, and GEORGE READ RIDDLE for re-election to Congress.

WISCONSIN.—The Democrats of the second Congressional District of Wisconsin met at Mineral Point on the 6th instant, and nominated OTIS HOTT for Congress. It is stated that up to the 10th ballot BENJ. C. EASTMAN, the present member, stood a good chance for a re-nomination, but the Convention having then adopted a set of Nebraska resolutions, by a vote of 25 to 19, Mr. Eastman withdrew his name as a candidate, he having voted against the Nebraska bill. Subsequently, on the 13th, an anti-Nebraska Convention was held at Mineral Point, which nominated C. C. WASHBURN in opposition to Mr. Hoyt. The election of Mr. Washburn is regarded as certain.

The Manitowoc Tribune, a Democratic paper, while promising to support a "reliable sound man" for Congress in its district, if such a one should be nominated by the Democratic Convention, says it shall take hereafter "an independent stand on all subjects," and adds: "If opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and a refusal on our part to uphold the veto, the destruction of Greytown, and other kindred acts be considered as a basis for support, we are willing to take the consequences; for, however strong our attachment for the party which claimed our earliest political sympathies, we are determined still to claim for ourselves freedom of thought and liberty of speech."

ILLINOIS.—Mr. HARRIS, the Democratic competitor of Mr. YATES for a seat in Congress from the Springfield district, got himself nicely cornered a few days since. Being on the stump vindicating the great doctrine of popular sovereignty and the "right of the people to make their own domestic institutions without any interference on the part of Congress," he was asked if he did not make some exceptions to the principle he was discussing? "No," said he; "the principle is general, and is applicable alike to all the Territories." A bystander: "Would you be in favor of admitting Utah into the Union as a State should her constitution recognize and permit polygamy?" "Yes," said Mr. Harris; "I am for every State and Territory governing itself in its own way." At this declaration some of his most zealous friends grew lukewarm, and many who thought to vote for him from that day walked with him no longer.

ANOTHER SPLIT.—The Democracy in the first Congressional District of Illinois held their Convention at Rockford on Wednesday, and after a hard struggle split in two on the Nebraska rock. The Nebraska split nominated W. M. JACKSON, of McHenry county, with a platform to match. The other side put up E. P. FERRY, of Lake, on the anti-Nebraska issue. It is probable, therefore, that the present Whig Representative from that district, who is a candidate for re-election, will be triumphantly returned.

A DRY NURSE.—The Augusta Age, while promising, in its party's defeat, to indulge in no "unseemly and harrowing recriminations," imposes upon itself a somewhat thankless task—to watch by the sick bed of the Democratic party "until it either recovers its former strength and vigor or until death frees it from its suffering." Probably the latter.

In another place the same journal, speaking of the Nebraska experiment, remarks: "The establishment of 'a great principle' is no doubt a very fine thing if the times are ripe for the movement, but if prematurely ushered into the world a few such experiments would prove the death of the unhappy authors of the undertaking."

TEACHERS FOR THE WEST.—EX-GOVERNOR SLADE, of Vermont, left Albany on Monday for the West, accompanied by twenty-five young women whom the Educational Society is sending out to that region as teachers. The Albany Register says that Gov. SLADE is devoting himself heroically to this interesting work. Under his supervision, and to a great extent through his personal efforts, the society has furnished the West already with about four hundred teachers.

THE NORTHERN LIGHTS.—The moon having given a faint light until about 8 o'clock last night, an ill-judged economy, as we think, deprived our citizens of the benefit of the lamps. About that hour an alarm of fire was given, and our enterprising firemen were soon in search of the destructive element. But their labors soon ceased when they found themselves summoned to put out the *Aurora Borealis*. This is the season for beautiful displays of that sort.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE WEST.—There are twenty-four breweries in St. Louis, and the Republican says each one of them stored twice the quantity of ale for the past summer than has been made in any preceding one. The manufacture reached sixty thousand barrels. In carrying out the calculation, the same paper says that the retailers, at five cents a glass, took in \$300,000 for lager beer and \$300,000 for the common article—nearly a million of dollars spent in St. Louis in one summer for beer; and that chiefly among the Germans!

The Norfolk Beacon notices the arrival of flour in that city on Thursday by the James River and Kanawha Canal. It was a cargo of fifty barrels shipped at Lexington, Rockbridge county. The flour brought twelve-and-a-half cents per barrel above the market price. Thus (says the Beacon) is consummated the glorious union between the rich valley of Virginia and her only seaport, Alexandria. We think, will be putting in a word on the subject of a seaport.

SEARCH FOR MR. R. L. SCHUYLER.—Soon after the discovery of the late frauds by Robert L. Schuyler, the Directors of the New Haven Railroad Company, by advice of counsel, determined to prefer criminal charges against Mr. Schuyler, and several affidavits in the matter were made, upon which was issued a warrant for his arrest, on the charge of counterfeiting and forgery. Having been ineffectually sought by the police in the States and in Canada, it is now supposed that he sailed for Europe immediately after the discovery of the frauds.

THE SINK OF ARCTIC PLANTS.—Mr. SEENAN, the Naturalist of Kellett's Arctic Expedition, states a curious fact respecting the condition of the vegetable world during the long day of the arctic summer. Although the sun never sets while it lasts, plants make no mistake about the time when, if it be not night, it ought to be, but regularly as the evening hours approach, and when a midnight sun is several degrees above the horizon, drop their leaves and sleep, even as they do at sunset in more favored climes. "If man," observes Mr. Seenan, "should ever reach the pole and be undecided which way to turn when his compass has become sluggish, his time-piece out of order, the plants which he may happen to meet will show him the way; for their sleeping leaves tell him that midnight is at hand, and at that time the sun is standing in the North."

THE BRIDGE OVER THE PEE DEES, (S. C.)—The Marion Star states that the Manchester Railroad bridge over the Pee Dee is rapidly approaching completion, and is expected to be finished by the 15th of next month. All the cylinders have been sunk, and there remains but one span of the superstructure to be completed. This, says the Wilmington Herald, is the pioneer work of the kind in this country, although not so in England, where several piers have been constructed upon the same principle. The experiment here has been carried on with the utmost determination to a successful issue. At the last annual meeting of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company complimentary medals were voted to WALTER GWYN, Esq., the consulting engineer, and L. J. FLEMING, Esq., the resident engineer of the road, to be presented as soon as the first train passed over the bridge. This is now about to happen.

This mode of securing piers for bridges is one of the most difficult ever attempted, but it is the only method of securing a foundation over swampy or insecure ground.

CORN IN ENGLAND.—The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer encourages its readers not to die in advance from a dread of famine, and says:

"Old corn is pouring into New York from the interior in unprecedented quantities, and there is every reason to believe that there is ample sufficiency to supply any shortness of the present crop, which, although much damaged by the drought in many localities, yet, in the aggregate, is nearly, if not quite, an average one. Speculators at the North have been trying their best to get up a drought-panic, and had partially succeeded; but facts are rapidly dispelling the apprehensions which are beginning to be entertained in all directions, and the public mind is now at ease upon this score."

Governor GOBURN, of Minnesota, supplies the following account of the crops in that Territory for the present year:

"We have had no drought to affect the crops in the least. All the cereals have matured fully and yielded large crops, and so with all the esculents. Our wheat crop will reach about 178,000 bushels; corn about 35,000 to 60,000 bushels; potatoes, the yield is very large and of choice quality, estimated at 400,000 bushels. There will also be a large yield of cranberries. Turnips, rutabagas, and pumpkins have yielded the large crop to the acre generally I have ever seen grow in any part of the continent. Our turnip and rutabaga crop cannot fall short of 400,000 bushels; but these are mostly fed to our cattle during the winter. I am President of the Agricultural Society of this Territory, and think my sources of information such as can be relied upon; at least substantially so."

WHEAT AND WHEAT.—The receipts of wheat and flour at Buffalo, (says the Courier,) during the forty-eight hours ending Monday evening, were larger than during any equal period since the recent harvest. The fall tide of wheat is well advanced, and now fairly sets in. Dealers will find their field of operations extended, and not almost entirely confined to a single article of grain, viz. corn. The stock of flour is also steadily increasing, and this circumstance, as much as the depressing foreign quotations, has had the effect to move prices down several cents in this market, with a strong tendency towards a further decline.

THE CROPS.—The Albany Argus of Saturday says: "The fields in the central and western portion of the State of New York again wear a fresh and green appearance. The pastures are looking well, and there is little danger of the farmers making much of a drain upon their winter stock for fall feed. Exchanges from all sections speak encouragingly of the prospect of a bountiful crop. Apples and most other kinds of fruit are coming forward in fair condition."—*New York Mirror*.

The Rochester Democrat says: "Butter and cheese will yet be made in large quantities, and these necessities of life may yet be at a lower figure than they promised to touch."

The Niagara Democrat says the pastures are beginning to afford fine grazing, as nutritious as that of May and June; the late planted potatoes are doing well, and in many instances the early planted ones, so much injured by the drought, have had new sets, which will mature unless we have early frosts; corn has a favorable season for ripening.

PROSPECTS FOR FOOD.—Potatoes are plenty in Tioga county, and the corn crop there is seventy bushels to the acre. The State again wears a fresh and green appearance. Changes from all sections speak encouragingly of the late crops. Apples and most other kinds of fruit are coming forward in fair condition.—*New York Mirror*.

THE POTATO CROP IN VERMONT.—The Woodstock Spirit of the Age of Saturday says the fears entertained in regard to the potato crop in that quarter have now entirely vanished. No frost has yet occurred to injure, and since the rains they have been growing very fast. The price of the exorbitant price of one dollar per bushel, which many supposed they would bring, it is now quite certain they will not be worth one-half of that sum, and would be even lower were it not for sending them out of the State to the market. Although the present crop is small, the market are full on average, and there will be no excuse for exorbitant prices on the pretence of scarcity.

A UNIVERSAL SERMON.—But few people went to church yesterday; some could not, others would not; but none escaped a sermon. God himself preached in a beautiful drenching rain. It was eloquent with love and goodness to man. It taught him confidence in Providence. It rebuked his selfish narrowness at temporary misfortune, and passing evils. It inspired hope. It wiped away the fears of despairing poverty. It swept off the foundation of the false speculator's plans for the winter. Ah! it was a great sermon. Hour by hour through the live-long Sabbath its pattering sounds fell like music upon every thoughtful soul. At four o'clock it closed with a hymn from the price of potatoes and a glimpse from every rural farm.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican*.

TIMELY HINTS.

The Providence (R. I.) Journal is a paper which gives sound advice on almost every subject. It has been studying the wants of its readers under the existing scarcity of many articles of living and the high prices consequent thereon. It says:

"Two things may be regarded as settled towards the means of living for the coming winter. 1st. The amount of food in the country at the close of the harvest will be more than sufficient to feed all the people in it, and there will be no considerable demand for exportation. The European accounts are all favorable. In England the potato is large; so in Italy, and in Ireland the potatoes are turning out finely. The wheat crop is also a good one. A deal of breadstuffs and caused the exporting of a great deal of wheat, will not only supply itself, but will export to the Atlantic States. 2d. The amount of coal mined this year is greater than ever before, and the regular increase of consumption will not probably be so great this year as usual. The high price of the article is of itself a reason for a reduced consumption, and the depression in many kinds of mechanical business has reduced the amount required for steam engines.

"Two other things ought to be settled: 1st. There should be a more judicious use of the consumption of food by the wealthy and middle classes; for such economy, making food more abundant, will reduce its price on the poor. Less meat should be eaten; we eat too much animal food in this country. More rice should be eaten in this part of the country. Rice is a cheap, wholesome, and properly cooked, delicious food. But we do not cook it right here. We make it into a paste which nobody can relish. When cooked, as it should be, the grains distinct, yet thoroughly softened, rice rivals the potato as an article of daily and indispensable food. Many people give it the preference.

"Finally, brethren, as the ministers say, we should all practice economy. Most of us are obliged to, and those to whom it is not a necessity should make it a virtue. Nobody should be ashamed of it. Meanness is contemptible, but economy is honorable and extravagant is wicked. Use the good gifts of Providence, but do not abuse them; give away, but do not waste."

CITY EXPENSES OF NEW YORK.—The Report of the City Comptroller of New York is published in the papers of that city. One or two facts are particularly noticeable. The bills for street cleaning amount to a total of \$234,648 for the year, which sum, though very large, does not cover the whole cost for the year by a considerable amount. The expense of lighting the city during the twelvemonth has been upward of \$282,000. The sum paid for pay and carriage-hire of members of the Common Council reaches the high figure of \$37,661. Thirty-nine Councilmen have had no carriage-hire whatever during the year, leaving thirty-four who have enjoyed the privilege of locomotion at the public cost. Corners' fees (four officers) were \$13,000; Mayor's fee \$150; police \$720,987; repairs and supplies \$150,000; salaries \$280,000; Russ pavement upward of \$70,000; and the almshouse \$490,000, or nearly a half million of dollars.

DEEP PLOUGHING.—The value of deep ploughing has been illustrated this year to an extraordinary degree. The land thus ploughed resists the drought with great effect, and the farm of Professor MAPES, in New Jersey, is given as an instance. Not a single plant seems to have suffered from want of moisture. This prolific farm, bending under its fruits whilst all the neighboring farms have had their crops parched in the fields, is given as a striking proof of the value of sub-soil ploughing in a dry season.

ACCIDENT AT DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.—On Tuesday evening last Dan Rice's circus was performing at Rochester (N. Y.) under a large tent to a crowded audience of men, women, and children. About 10 o'clock a storm came upon the canvases was lifted up from the earth and thrown down upon the multitude. The wildest excitement followed. Women shrieked as if in the agony of despair, and three or four thousand persons were struggling in total darkness, amidst a heavy shower, to extricate themselves from the position in which they were placed. The canvases were finally cut in hundreds of places, and the people crawled out through the openings in the cloth over the muddy and slippery places of safety outside. Good many were slightly injured, but none seriously, so far as we can learn.

There having been some irregularity in the returns of the troops that served with Col. FREMONT in California, the following just provision was inserted in the last Army Appropriation act:

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized and directed to receive and cause to be placed on the file of his Department such additional muster-rolls of the battalion of volunteers commanded by Lieut. Col. J. C. Fremont in California, duly authenticated by the proper officers, as have not heretofore been received and filed, and to cause such corrections of the muster-rolls to be made as he may deem proper, and to the periods of enlistment and terms of service, and the omission of names of the members of said battalion, as upon satisfactory proof he may deem right and proper, and as far as practicable to correspond with the pay rolls of Major P. H. Reeling, paymaster of said battalion, with respect to the period of service; so that all who served in the military service of the United States in California during the late war with Mexico, whether under the command of naval or military officers, may be entitled to all the benefits of the acts of Congress providing for the enrollment of volunteers in the Mexican war: *Provided*, That no payment shall be made in consequence of this section beyond the sum heretofore appropriated."

The effect will be to enable many of the volunteers who have heretofore been excluded to obtain the benefits of the existing acts of Congress. In the House of Representatives, when the above section was under consideration as an amendment from the Senate, Mr. BAKERMAN made the following explanation:

"I will state to the House that, by virtue of an act heretofore passed by Congress, the claims of men who served in California, and whose rolls were in the War Office, were directed to be paid. It was supposed at the time that all the rolls were in the War Office; but it turned out, on examination, that part of those volunteers were marines. These men were not in the War Office, but in the Marine Corps, and had their marine service, and had their rolls therefore in the Navy Department, and this simply directs, under that law, a transfer of the rolls from the Navy to the War Department, without any appropriation additional to that heretofore made."

ONE MONTH LATER FROM SANTA FE.